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which the present "outline" is a forerunner, will be looked for with interest.

The Illustrated Catalogue of the Collections obtained from the Indians of New Mexico, by James Stevenson, purports to be nothing more than a catalogue of "two thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight specimens," obtained in 1879. Nevertheless, copious illustrations of the objects obtained, embracing "almost every object necessary to illustrate the domestic life and arts of the tribes" to which they belong, and the accompanying text, descriptive, not only of the specimens themselves, but in many cases of the methods employed in their production, give the catalogue a substantial value as a contribution to archæology.

H. W. HENSHAW.

D'UN TESORO DI MONETE ANGLO-SASSONI TROVATO NELL' ATRIO DELLE VESTALI. Dissertazione epistolare diretta al Sig. Comm. Rodolfo Lanciani dal Comm. Gio. Battista de Rossi. Roma: coi tipi del Salviucci, 1884.

One of the most interesting results of the excavations at the house of the Vestal Virgins at the foot of the Palatine, in Rome,¹ was the discovery, in a corner of the atrium, of a terra-cotta bowl containing a large collection of Anglo-Saxon coins of the ix. and x. centuries, together with a *fibula*. The *fibula* (clasp), consisting of two plates of brass inlaid with silver, was inscribed on the one with ✠DOMNO MA, and on the other ✠RINO PAPA. There were two popes of the name of *Marinus*, the first from 882 to 884, and the second from 942 to 946. The present inscription, as is shown by the coins, belongs to the second. This clasp is *unique* of its kind, and probably was used by some high official of the papal court to fasten his chlamys.

The coins number 835, of which one is gold and all the others silver. The former is a gold penny of the Emperor Theophilus (829-842), which has no relation with the main group; of the latter, two are of Pavia, one of Limoges, one of Ratisbon, and all the remainder, 830, are of the kings and from the mints of the Anglo-Saxons. The Anglo-Saxon coins are classified thus in chronological order:

AELFRED REX (Alfred the Great, 871-900),	.	.	.	.	3
EADVVEARD REX (Edward I., 900-924),	.	.	.	.	217
ÆDELSTAN REX (Aethelstan, 924-940),	.	.	.	.	393

¹ For these excavations see p. 102.

EADMVND REX (Edmund I., 940-946),	195
SITRICE ENVNEV (Sitric, King of Northumbria, 914-926),	1
ANLAF CVNVNC N	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{(Anlaf I. or II., King)} \\ \text{of Northumbria, 927-944,} \\ \text{or 944-947.} \end{array} \right\}$
ANLAF CVNVNC	
ANLEF REX, ONLAF REX	
PLECMVND ARCHIEP (Plegmund, archb. of Canterbury, 889-923),	4
—— of a type similar to preceding, but with name of king	
through erroneous repetition of reverse,	2
—— of type similar to preceding but of uncertain attribution,	9

830

By the concordance of dates of Edmund I. (940-946), Anlaf (944-947), and Pope Marinus II. (942-946), the latest chronological limit of these coins is between 944 and 946.

A most important point is the great variety, amounting to nearly 400, of the *monetarii* and cities inscribed on the reverse of these coins, showing that they were collected from all parts of the island. It is certain that this treasure was Britain's contribution to St. Peter's Pence, perhaps hoarded up during several years (probably between 944 and 946), before the time when, as De Rossi conjectures, it became the custom to recoin the foreign monies in the Roman mint, and when, later, exchanges were established and this small money was no longer sent. The writer brings out these facts with great lucidity, resting on the fact that, notwithstanding the regularity of the annual tribute from England, no specimens of Anglo-Saxon coins are known to have been discovered in Rome until the present hoard was found.

The important question of the relation of the minor Saxon kings, or *reguli*, to the supreme authority, their greater or less degree of independence, has always been one of great inherent obscurity, and there is no doubt that a careful study of Anglo-Saxon numismatics will be a powerful auxiliary for its solution. The question of the character of the locality where the coins were found, and of its relation to the Church of S. Maria *de inferno* on one side, and to the episcopal palace and papal archives on the other, De Rossi reserves until further excavations shall have cleared up present difficulties. It involves the obscure history of the papal residence at the foot of the Palatine during the early Middle-Ages. Pope John VII. (702-707) began, but did not finish, the *Episcopium* on the right of the Via Sacra, but it was completed, and maintained as a papal residence during succeeding centuries. Although the Frangipani are known to have occupied the Palatine, this does not affect the question as they held it on papal authority. A few months ago, discoveries were made

which, when they are completed, will go far to solve the problem: in excavating the ancient Palatium on this site, its use in Christian times was proved by the presence of frescos dating from about the same period as our coins. A full account of these discoveries is given on p. 241.

A. L. FROTHINGHAM, JR.

DI UN ANTICHISSIMO OROLOGIO SOLARE RECENTEMENTE SCOPERTO
IN PALESTRINA. Memoria di Orazio Marucchi. Estratto dagli
Annali dell' Inst. di corrisp. archeol., anno 1884. Roma, 1885.

In the early days of Rome but little attention was paid to astronomy, and the question of the time of day must have had but a vague and shadowy hold on the Roman people, as it was long before any signal for the midday hour was added to those of sunrise and sunset: this signal was given by the consul when the sun appeared between the rostra and the *græcostasis*. The custom of proclaiming the hours from the comitium was maintained until the time of the first Punic war, when *sun-dials* were first introduced through contact with the Greek cities of Magna Graecia and Sicily. The first sun-dial was brought to Rome from Catania in 491 U. C., and, notwithstanding its incorrectness on account of the difference of latitude, it remained in use for about a century until it was replaced by Quintus Martius Philippus by one constructed for the Roman latitude. As the twelve hours of the day were, throughout the year, counted from sunrise to sunset, the winter hours were far shorter than the summer hours: all ancient sun-dials must have been constructed on this basis. Some of the forms described by Vitruvius have been found: in all of them the system employed is that of the *single* gnomon.

Varro (*De L. L.* vi. 4.) describes a sun-dial in the city of Praeneste which he, at the close of the republican period, calls ancient: *Meridies ab eo quod medius dies D antiqui in hoc loco non R dixerunt, ut Praeneste incisum in solarium vidi. Solarium dictum id in quo horae in Sole inspiciebantur, quod Cornelius in basilica Aemilia et Fulvia inumbravit*. Many have sought in Praeneste (Palestrina) for traces of the archaic sun-dial, but without success until Marucchi discovered it on the façade of an ancient building which was transformed in the IX. century into the Cathedral. "This building is rectangular in plan, twenty metres long by nine in width, is built of large squared masses of stone of Gabii, and may with confidence be attributed to the VI. century of Rome." On removing the plaster on the upper part of the façade Professor Marucchi discovered four grooves, cut in the stone, which he found to radiate from a common